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and determine them. It is not the universe, but only certain organisms that have a structure making such ideal anticipations possible. Man's present action may be guided by what may take place tomorrow, but the lilies of the field are innocent of such subtleties. Man is, then, teleologically disposed because, in the lawful behavior of the cosmos, he has attained a certain structure with its consequent behavior capacities, and the lilies are colored for the same reason. Yet there is a great difference between ends attained through teleological capacity and ends realized without it, even though the latter may turn out the more advantageous. It is one thing to be hungry and to satisfy that hunger from a carefully selected bill of fare, another to be born beautiful and take the consequences.

Auguste Comte once said that "to be surprised that a tree is adapted to conditions, as it is, is to be surprised that a tree exists," and this is the sort of wonder that fills Professor Henderson. Our universe is rich in such sources of wonder, and science can do little to dispel them. We may resolve complex phenomena into concatenations of more simple ones and, when we find correlations between the properties of the simpler and the more complex, we say we have the laws on which the complex depends. When we look at things closely, we may find uniformities amongst the analytic components of wholes of which they are the harmonious consequents, but that does not give us the right to assume that the components are there for the sake of the whole, but merely to predict that if the components had not been there, the whole would not have been. Without the properties of the three elements, C, H, and O, there would undoubtedly not be the sort of living organisms we know. But why is this teleology?

Some men, however, can not steel their minds against the question "why," put to the cosmos. If asked, more coherent than the anomalous teleology of our author, is the Kantians' effort to construe the world in moral terms. But the non-romantic thinker, even if Hegelian knowledge of the whole is assumed as given, realizes that he has therefore no sort of understanding, but can only stand at gaze and murmur "Lo, such is the world."

HAROLD CHAPMAN BROWN.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

REVUE DE METAPHYSIQUE ET DE MORALE. March, 1917. *Les conceptions de l'histoire de la philosophie* (pp. 135-147): V. DELBOS. — An examination of the ideas underlying histories of philosophy since the *Dictionary* of Bayle as preliminary to obtaining

a precise idea of the meaning of history of philosophy. *Sur quelques questions soulevées par l'infini mathématique* (pp. 149-164): F. ENRIQUES. — The paradoxes of the infinite condemn the very principle of the new realism. *La symétrie des phénomènes physiques et le principe de raison suffisante* (pp. 165-198): L. ROUGIER. — "The principle of sufficient reason . . . is susceptible of remarkable scientific applications. For this end, it must lose some of its generality to gain in precision by a reduction to a rational utilization of the concept of symmetry." *Notes de critique scientifique. Encore la dégradation de l'énergie*: F. LE DANTIC. *Études critiques. La "philosophie grecque" de M. J. Burnet*: L. ROBIN. *Questions pratiques. Le sens de l'union sacrée*: G. S. Nécrologie.

Gemelli, Agostino. *Sull'Applicazione dei Methodi Psico-Fisici all'Esame dei Candidati all'Aviazione Militare*. Milano. 1917. Pp. 38.

Kitch, Ethel May. *The Origin of Subjectivity in Hindu Thought*. Philosophic Studies issued under the direction of the department of philosophy of the University of Chicago, Number 7. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1917. Pp. 82. 50 cents.

Philosophical Essays in Honor of James Edwin Creighton. By former Students in the Sage School of Philosophy of Cornell University. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1917. Pp. xii + 356. \$2.00.

NOTES AND NEWS

ALL those interested in collections of American opinions on the war and on what to do about it should note the July number of *The Annals of the American Academy of Political Science* (Volume LXXII., Whole Number 161) and the July number of *The American Journal of Sociology* (Volume XXIII., Number 1). The number of *The Annals* is devoted to America's Relation to the World Conflict, and contains forty articles, by as many different contributors, on many phases of the present international situation. The number of *The American Journal of Sociology* contains a symposium on "What May Sociologists do toward Solving the Problems of the Present War Situation"? To this question there were sixty replies, of which forty in the form of brief papers are printed.